

done. I have not troubled the convention at great length; my name will not appear on the journal very frequently. It is necessary that we should express our views and interchange our sentiments.

The constitution of Missouri, says:

"The general assembly, at their first session, and in the years 1822 and 1824, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state to be made; and at the first session after such enumeration, shall apportion the number of representatives among the several counties, according to the number of free white male inhabitants thereto."

The constitution speaks of free white male inhabitants, while the others based the representation on free white inhabitants as a proper criterion. In Pennsylvania taxable inhabitants are represented.

The gentleman from Oldham, says, why exclude aliens from being counted when you come to fix the ratio of representation? I should have supposed a gentleman of his intelligence would not have propounded such a question. Why not include them? The reason is obvious to every gentleman. Why not, he says, include free negroes? If he is disposed to include them, he can offer an amendment to that effect. I am not willing to give free negroes, nor foreigners not naturalized, the right of determining the manner in which I shall dispose of my property, nor the right to influence the law which may take away my life and liberty, because they have not a sufficient stake in the government. But those who are part and parcel of the people of the United States have a deep interest, and I am disposed to think they should have a part in the enactment of such laws as shall protect and secure that interest.

I thank the house for the indulgence they have given me, and will not trespass longer, nor shall I speak again in future, unless it may be with reference to some section which I desire to see modified in some slight degree.

Mr. W. JOHNSON. I am inclined to vote for this proposition—and in order to try whether the principle is a good one, allow me to state an extreme case. If it is good, I intend, as far as my voice is concerned, to carry it out. Suppose there are five hundred voters in one county, each of them having a family of ten persons, making five thousand persons in all; and suppose in another county you have five hundred voters who have no families, is it right that the five hundred voters without families shall have the same influence in the government as the five hundred voters with families? Is it right to say that four thousand five hundred beings shall count nothing? If the principle is good in itself, it is good every where.

Mr. NEWELL. To carry out the gentleman's principle thoroughly, he had better provide that the number of votes shall be regulated by the number of children.

Mr. MACHEN. In reference to the suggestion of the gentleman from Harrison, I ask if it would not be as well to include widows, and base representation on the number of widows and children? I have reflected some little on this subject, and believe the proposition is founded on a correct principle. It appears to me that the house should vote upon this proposition at once, and adopt it by a unanimous vote. I will refer you to an analogous principle that has already been acted upon in this house. It is that representation shall be based on federal numbers.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. Does the gentleman desire that representation be based on federal numbers, which includes three-fifths of the negroes?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; I do not mean that negroes are to be taken into the account at all. The constitution of Wisconsin has the same provision, and there are no negroes there. On what basis does the gentleman place representation? I believe the only a few days since this hall was unable to respond with his eloquent voice in favor of basing representation upon population.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I have never contended for any other basis than that of population, as recognized in the old constitution; that is, the voting population.

Mr. MACHEN. I do not know the exact principle used by the gentleman. But I presume that he has intended that the white male population should constitute the basis of representation.

This is the doctrine that has been contemplated for, and although gentlemen may choose to narrow it down to the voting population, it seems to me, to confine it to that, would be departing from the principle upon which the government has been erected. Property is entirely unrepresented—the widow and orphans are deprived of that protection which representation would give them, yet they are held subject to the laws which you enact. We do not propose to give them the right to vote, but we propose that their voice shall be heard, to some extent, by computation of numbers. That I hold to be the correct principle.

Mr. TRIPPLETT. I have not yet heard the proposition placed precisely on a correct basis, according to my view. I have great disatisfaction to detain the committee with any remarks, and would not do so now, if I was not aware that there has been an effort made—though probably it was unintentional—to place those who shall vote for this proposition in a false position.

First, he endeavors to connect us with those who want to establish a property qualification; next he endeavors to connect us with those who desire to make federal numbers the basis of representation. There can be no plainer proposition than this. What is the duty of the legislature? It is to protect persons and property. Do they protect only the persons and property of the voting population? Not at all; they regulate the property of the whole state. Then, in putting these persons into office, what should be the basis upon which they operate? Those upon whom property operates.

Why, clearly, property should be the basis upon which the superstructure is built. Suppose the gentleman from Nelson has fifteen grand-children, and that he loses his life, while fighting the battles of his country. Previous to that time the persons and property of his descendants were represented. Well, he fell not by an act of his own, but while defending the rights of these identical men who are opposing this resolution. What then becomes of the rights of his widow, children, and grand children? They are stricken down, trampled under foot. Now, I ask if the gentleman can reconcile it to his conscience, that the interests of the offspring shall not be represented?

There is another point of view in which this thing presents itself to my mind. It is this: If a voting population alone shall be represented, persons that have no property have not the same interests to protect. It is natural to presume that mere transient persons do not take the same interest in the affairs of government as those who have families. It seems to me that women and children have a right to have their interests represented in the legislature, whether they own property or not. Their own persons and reputation, and persons and reputation have as much right to be represented as property. It strikes me, that when you look at the object of all laws, persons and property ought to be represented in the halls of legislation. It does seem to me to be a very plain proposition.

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. President: When this proposition was first presented, I regarded it as a restriction upon the river counties, and the foreign population that seemed to congregate around the large cities on the Ohio; over that were constantly roving from one point of the state to another, and that ought not to be represented—more than the scattered population in the country, although that population might be females or minors. I regard that population as the true basis of representation; but, I see that the effect of the proposition will be to affect the rich counties as well as the cities; and if the rich counties choose to barter that part of their population whose "heritage are their children," why, let them take the consequences.

I have made out a table of twenty-two counties, six of which I consider among the most wealthy, and six are considered as poor; and you will see that the children in the six poor counties will

give them great advantages, by increasing their political power:

	Voters.	Children.
Anderson,	1086	1546
Breathitt,	588	996
Butler,	870	1312
Wayne,	1423	2281
Allen	1413	2221
Morgan,	1225	1815
Breathitt,	588	996
Morgan,	1225	1815
Total,	1813	2811
Bourbon,	1769	1628
Jessamine,	1323	1482
Woodford,	1255	1342
Clarke,	1715	2030
Madison,	2549	2913
S.	1839	2387
	Voters.	Children.
Bourbon,	1769	1628
Woodford,	1255	1242
Total,	3024	2870

The result of the above table is very remarkable. Take the counties represented by the gentleman from Morgan and Breathitt, (Mr. Hargis,) and we have the astonishing fact, that the aggregate voters only amount to 1,813, and there are 2,811 children between the age of five and sixteen. Truly, this is a great place for children. Sir, I believe that all the free population is the best basis of representation, and shall vote for the proposition.

Mr. NUTTALL. We have got along very well under our old system of enumeration, and by trying to amend it, it is possible we may make it worse. This is not a new proposition to me, and it does not strike me as altogether just. I think that the voting community, should be the basis of representation. If we are going to attempt to provide in this constitution for every possible contingency that may arise, our labor will be endless. I am as much in favor of widows and orphans as any delegate on this floor. I have always had a special leaning in that direction; but I do not propose to make a constitution that will not fit every case contemplated by the gentleman from Davie.

If it is allowed, by her husband falling in battle, it is only a casualty; and for such, no constitutional provision can be made.

But if the gentleman will go a step further, and propose that widows shall be allowed to vote, I could never oppose such a proposition as that.

I would do it as certain as the Lord liveth. But there being nothing of this sort contemplated, I shall adhere to the old doctrine, of basing representation on the voting population. I am very much like the boy who was found one morning trying to jump into his breeches. When asked what he was doing, he replied, "why didn't he jump into his breeches this way, and I am following the old plan."

Mr. Gholson. It is to me a matter of astonishment that upon so plain a propositional there should be so much debate. If it be in order, I will move the previous question.

The previous question was then sustained.

The question was then taken upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke,) and it was adopted, yeas 41, nays 18.

And the question being then put upon the amendment as amended, and the yeas and nays being demanded, they were taken, and resulted as follows, yeas 62, nays 29:

YEAS.—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aperson, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, James S. Christian, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selius Garfield, James H. Gough, Benjamin F. George, William Hendrix, John H. McHenry, D. Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, William Preston, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Williams, Silas Woolson, Wesley J. Wright, 53.

Mr. NUTTALL. We have got along very well under our old system of enumeration, and by trying to amend it, it is possible we may make it worse. This is not a new proposition to me, and it does not strike me as altogether just. I think that the voting community, should be the basis of representation. If we are going to attempt to provide in this constitution for every possible contingency that may arise, our labor will be endless. I am as much in favor of widows and orphans as any delegate on this floor. I have always had a special leaning in that direction; but I do not propose to make a constitution that will not fit every case contemplated by the gentleman from Davie.

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Mr. GHOLSON. It is to me a matter of astonishment that upon so plain a propositional there should be so much debate. If it be in order, I will move the previous question.

The previous question was then sustained.

The question was then taken upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke,) and it was adopted, yeas 63, nays 23.

So the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. W. JOHNSON. I will re-offer the amendment that was proposed by the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Jackson.) It is this, "Provided, That no city, or county, shall ever be entitled to more than two senators,"

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The amendment was the year before last.

Mr. NESHITT. I suppose that I represent the only county of the state, in which the question of restricting cities has been discussed. There were several adjourned meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for this convention, and there was drawn up, by the old preceptor of the gentleman from Todd, a platform, or a set of resolutions, one of which was, that it would be expedient to incorporate into the constitution, a provision for restricting the representation of cities and towns. The resolution was submitted on county court day, and I believe it did not meet with a single dissenting voice, until it came to me. I remarked to the gentleman who drew it up, that he had put it in a little too strong language, that it would be as well to let the constitution remain as it is, in that respect; that it would furnish restriction enough. I became the nominee, and pledged myself to support the bill, and was not instructed to change it, but reserved my right to act as a free delegate on this floor, on all questions on which I was not instructed, and on which the old constitution was silent. In carrying out what I believed to be the will of the people of my county, I have universally voted in favor of restriction upon cities.

Mr. NASH.—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aperson, Charles Chambers, Garrett Davis, Benjamin F. Edwards, Alfred M. Jackson, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, John W. Stevenson, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, 23.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative department.

The pending question being upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian, (Mr. Morris,) to the fifth section of said report.

Mr. GHOLSON. If it is in order, I will move to strike out, the latter clause of this amendment. "But no ward or municipal division shall be divided by such division of seat or representative districts."

The PRESIDENT. The amendment having been adopted as a substitute, it will not be in order to amend by striking out.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The amendment as it now stands, is perfectly correct. It is necessary, I think, to preserve the municipal divisions of the city, that no ward shall be divided in forming a representative district. There is no necessity for it; and if the latter portion of the amendment be struck out, it will be in the power of the legislature, if such should be their inclination, to gerrymander a city.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If you permit a division of wards in forming an electoral district, a portion of the voters may have to go to two wards to vote. A voter may have to go to one ward to vote for representative, and to another to vote for senator.

Mr. PRESTON. As I have heretofore stated, I will vote against the amendment, and for the section as it has been reported.

YEAS.—John L. Ballinger, Thomas D. Brown, James S. Christian, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, William Cowper, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selius Garfield, James H. Gough, Benjamin F. George, William Hendrix, John H. McHenry, D. Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, William Preston, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John J. Thurman, Philip Trippett, John Wheeler, Andrew Hood, Thomas James, William Johnson, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Alfred J. Jackson, John L. Kroc, John L. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, John L. Rockwood, John L. Ross, John L. Stover, John L. Weller, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—23.

EVENING SESSION.—3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The sixth section was then read.

Mr. GRAY moved to strike out the section, and insert the following:

"Sec. 6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this Commonwealth, and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of free white citizens therein." At the end of the section of the original assembly, after the adoption of this constitution, provision shall be made, by law, that in the year , and every eighth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the free white citizens of the state shall be made. The number of representatives shall be, in the several years of making these enumerations, so fixed as to not be less than fifty-eight, nor more than one hundred and twelve, and they shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district, as near as may be, in proportion to the number of free white citizens; but when a county may not have a sufficient number of free white citizens to entitle it to one representative, and when the adjacent county or counties, within the district, may not have a residuum or residuums, which, when added to the small county, would entitle it to a separate representation, it shall be in proportion to the number of free white citizens in the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district, as near as may be, in proportion to the number of free white citizens; but when a county may not have a residuum or residuums, which, when added to the small county, would entitle it to a separate representation, it shall be in proportion to the number of free white citizens in the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district, as near as may be, in proportion to the number of free white citizens; 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Mr. BRADLEY. I have made up my mind to vote for the substitute presented by the gentleman from Trigg, believing it to approach nearer to equality in representation than any other that I have seen or can conceive of. I prefer it to the plan under the existing constitution, as proposed by the gentleman from Christian, and I differ with him when he asserts that there has been no fault found in the country against the present constitution on that account. There was great complaint, to my knowledge, on the subject. If he will remember, he will find that in the celebrated platform laid down by the friends of constitutional reform, to which some gentlemen attach a great deal of consequence, this very subject is complained of as one of the wrongs in the present constitution which requires amendment. Some gentlemen in gone days, and of very considerable experience, too, have held that it was utterly impracticable, under the present constitution, to apportion representation equally. We can only approximate to it as near as possible, and this I think is done by the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. Of the state, twelve districts into which he divides the state, but six of those districts have any residuum, and the great principle is sought to be established there of settling representation in each locality, and of preventing residuum being rolled beyond the districts where they arise. By this arrangement, the largest unrepresented residuum in any one district would be 735; and taking all the districts together, the unrepresented residuum would amount to only 3149. Believing that no system can be proposed which will be found to approximate so nearly to just and equal apportionment, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. I am at once decided against the provisions of the old constitution on the subject.

Mr. JACKSON. I am here with the design to effect certain changes in our constitution, such as were demanded by the citizens of the state. I did not come here to alter the basis of representation, nor can I aid in doing it; but if the vote taken this morning on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Simpson be an index to the mind of the convention, then a most unexpected alteration in that basis will be effected. Nor did I come here to cut up cities into representative districts, and thus destroy their unity; but this has been effected.

I did hope to preserve to some extent that cardinal conservative principle, recognised in our present constitution, in relation to the senatorial representation of the state, and with that view I offered an amendment on yesterday, which, being ruled out of order, was offered by my friend from Scott (Mr. Johnson) to-day; but that great principle has been overthrown.

In relation to the apportionment, it is certainly to be desired that we adopt some plan for apportioning representation, which will be as far as possible just and accurate in its results. It seems sensible of the difficulty of the task. After casting my eye over the various plans submitted for this purpose, I am convinced that the one submitted by the gentleman from Trigg, approximates as near to correctness as we may hope to arrive, and I will give it my support, as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian.

Mr. CLAY. Called for the yeas and nays. The question was then taken on substituting Mr. Boyd's proposition for that of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristol, James S. Chrisham, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. Colman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Cudl, Lucius Desha, James Dudley, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Ghoshon, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Luckey, Peter LaShbrook, Willis L. Lusk, John T. Martin, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—49.

NAYS—Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Garrett Davis, Chasteen T. Dunaway, Milford Elliott, S. Lucas Davis, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Polard, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, John D. Taylor, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—49.

The question was then taken on substituting Mr. Boyd's proposition for the sixth section, as reported by the committee, and it was rejected, yeas 34, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristol, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. Colman, Lucius Desha, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Ghoshon, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Luckey, Peter LaShbrook, Willis L. Lusk, John T. Martin, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—49.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. E. G. HAMILTON has removed his office from the corner of Main and Ann streets to the front room of his residence on St. Clair street, opposite the *Telegraph Office*. We would advise any one who desires to have dental operations to give him a call, he is a perfect master of his profession, and will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

November 14, 1849. 11.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall.

Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. D. HARRISON, Sec'y. November 2, 1849.—2m.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

Hall over the City Drug Store. BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend. HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849.—6m.

R. C. STEELE would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a GROCERY, IRON, PRODUCE, AND SEED STORE, on Broadway street, (No. 7) where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Iron, Produce, Seeds, &c., and will sell at the lowest rates, as he intends doing strictly a Cash and Produce business.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, 1849.

STROUGHTON'S RESTAURANT.—The finest oysters ever brought to this market may now be found at this establishment. They are served up in the best style.

Stoughton keeps constantly a full supply of Venison, Quails, Woodcocks, Snipes, Pheasants, and fresh Fish—served up at any hour of the night or day.

The Bar is supplied with the best liquors.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN,

In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, of Flemington, is a gentleman of fine talents—most engaging and pleasant turn—excellent common sense, and very practical in his notions. Personally, no man has more friends in the convention.

Mr. HARDIN, "Old Ben," as he is familiarly called, is too well known to need a word of praise. He communicates a vast fund of information whenever he speaks, though he is but a boy with much labor. Old Montgomery

I suppose it is the intention of gentlemen

who wish this innovation, that all the citizens of Kentucky, native born and qualified voters shall be enumerated somewhere in this commonwealth, when the assessors are directed to take the enumeration. Ours is rather a moving population, and a large portion of our native population are in the habit of changing their residence. Now if a citizen of Madison, in the month of July, shall remove to Allensburg, though he may have a family and become a resident, yet the resolution adopted this morning, forbids him and his family to be enumerated until he has been a resident of the county twelve months before he is assessed, and becomes part of the early President's messages. The Reports of the Heads of Departments will be found to possess great interest, although ;—anybody has failed in preparing them nor any clerks been paid two thousand and one thousand dollars each, as extra compensation, for helping to furnish the materials for their completion, yet if I mistake not, the public will vote some of them very able and well stored with important information.

We ask the public attention to the advertisement of the "Godard House," Mayville, Kentucky. It is kept by Mr. John T. Richardson, a most worthy and estimable gentleman. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of the late Mrs. Godard, and has all the qualities and qualifications which made her lamented mother, the most popular and universally esteemed lady in the town than in the country, in the same amount of population. And the reason, as assigned by the gentleman from Simpson this morning is, that the people in the country are more inclined to marry than in the town. The same reason is given by Mathers, and is explained by the fact that men have not the means to own land and houses, and if they do not possess the inclination. As to the objection of my colleague, (Mr. Wickliffe,) the amendment might be liable to it if the word "and" in stead of "or" had been used, in reference to the requirements of residence. The amendment also provides for the enumeration of children born within the year, because it is said somewhere, they are to come unto the Lord, and I think they ought to be taken care of. I have no feeling on the subject myself, and have introduced the amendment merely to carry out what I suppose the vote this morning, to be the settled purpose of the house in regard to the basis of representation.

Mr. JACKSON. I am here with the design to effect certain changes in our constitution, such as were demanded by the citizens of the state. I did not come here to alter the basis of representation, nor can I aid in doing it; but if the vote taken this morning on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Trigg be an index to the mind of the convention, then a most unexpected alteration in that basis will be effected. Nor did I come here to cut up cities into representative districts, and thus destroy their unity; but this has been effected.

I did hope to preserve to some extent that cardinal conservative principle, recognised in our present constitution, in relation to the senatorial representation of the state, and with that view I offered an amendment on yesterday, which, being ruled out of order, was offered by my friend from Scott (Mr. Johnson) to-day; but that great principle has been overthrown.

In relation to the apportionment, it is certainly to be desired that we adopt some plan for apportioning representation, which will be as far as possible just and accurate in its results. It seems sensible of the difficulty of the task. After casting my eye over the various plans submitted for this purpose, I am convinced that the one submitted by the gentleman from Trigg, approximates as near to correctness as we may hope to arrive, and I will give it my support, as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian.

Mr. CLAY. Called for the yeas and nays.

The question was then taken on substituting

Mr. Boyd's proposition for that of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristol, James S. Chrisham, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. Colman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Cudl, Lucius Desha, James Dudley, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Ghoshon, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Luckey, Peter LaShbrook, Willis L. Lusk, John T. Martin, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—49.

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The question was then taken on substituting

KENTUCKY
Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. DU BOIS, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. COOPER, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAM'L. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. JACKSON, M. D., Professor of Medicine.

Leaving the doors of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

ADMISSION.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of their moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the student qualified for the command of a Regiment in the field, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; a Civil Engineer, capable of supervising the construction of the important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized to meet the wants with the greatest exactness all those branches of the Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and responsibilities which it confers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College, and of all persons of History and Moral Philosophy; but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance.
Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Wash. \$100.00
Do. Do. Do. (Preparatory Department) 130.00
French and Spanish Languages, extra, each 10.00

For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, Franklin County, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849.—8d.

Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day it is requested that all pupils be in attendance. In consequence of the great bustle of a very large class, new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications for admission are now closed, there are still a few vacancies in several music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of five months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars.

All necessary English text books and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and education is had in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

JAS. S. FULL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-87-61m.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c., and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we sell Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c., other indications of Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make the article, and the advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, to New Orleans, and to the West, and the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

BUTLER & BROTHERS,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d.

C. A. WITHERS.

J. E. WITHERS.

10 BBLs. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per ton, for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c., and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we sell Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c., other indications of Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

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BUTLER & BROTHERS,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d.

S. WEILER & CO., NO. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of LINEN SHIRTS, MERIN DRAWERS, and UNDER SHIRTS, and FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, to which we are especially anxious to call your attention.

They are also in receipt of the largest stock of READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this Market! The clothes were made by experienced and skillful workmen, under the direction of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CAN NOT BEATEN.

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, we have BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, HATS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, TRAVELING CARPET BAGS, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and for CREDIT. By sending in cash system we are enabled to sell at the same profit.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gentlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and we fail to trade, no harm is done.

We are ready to sell at the same profit.

The article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

P. SWIGERT, Mayor.

CITY ORDINANCES.

BE it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, in any manner.

Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every offence; recoverable upon conviction before a court of record.

Be it further ordained, that if a slave shall offend against the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however, may be reduced by the payment of the sum of \$2 for each offense.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East St. Clair St., opposite the Mason House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Lathers, is prepared at all times to attend to all who may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

His NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morning, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the shortest notice.

He has, also, the best kind of washer women, and all sorts of washing clothes.

WASHED & SCOURED,

can be done in superer order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

Oct. 4, 1849-87-1f.

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best article, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

WANTED! WANTED!
THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three bushels of Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.
Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d.

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

AND WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,
N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers; Graham Crackers; Soda Crackers; Always on hand at the lowest prices.

CLERICAL Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.
Cincinnati, October 4—.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CUTLERY, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, ETC.

AND Manufacturer of LOOKING GLASSES, WALNUT Street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 20 Platt street, New York.

OCT. 4, 1849.—d.

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,

No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCO lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

of the following styles.

VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. KENTUCKY.

Lb. Lump. Lb. Lump. Lb. Lump.

5 do. 5 do. 5 do.

8 do. 8 do. 8 do.

12 do. 12 do. 12 do.

16 do. 16 do. 16 do.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d.

T. E. HARRISON,

STEAMSHIP SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON,

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati.

CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

PEPPERS, GINGER, MUSTARD, ALLSPICE, Greenish African CAYENNE, &c.

The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Packaged.

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICHAUD, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.

GROUND COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharf Boats of Grocers, and warranted pure.

TEA LEAVES and TEA BOTTLED, &c.

TEA LEAVES and TEA BOTTLED, &c.